Numb. 177.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, April 13. to Thurſday, April 20. 1732.

This is the Practice at home. This is the Practice at home.

A GOOD CAUSE is often leſs prejudic'd by a ſtrong Attack, than by a weak or fooliſh Defence: It is therefore Matter of Concern to me, to ſee Religion ſupported of late by ſuch weak Advocates, and pitiful Pretenders to Reaſoning. All the Pieces which have been publiſh'd among us for ſome time paſt on that Subject, are ſo lamely and wretchedly perform'd, that ſuſpicious People are apt to think they are only Sham Defences, made purpoſely by the crafty Infidels themſelves, thereby artfully to inſinuate that the Cauſe of Chriſtianity is not really capable of better. When ſuch Performances are ridicul'd, it is far from being a Diſſervice to Religion, and therefore the Paper of *Marcus*, which I ſuppoſe had no other View, is tolerable if not commendable.

There is one of theſe Scribblers, (ambitious of being thought a fine Writer) who ought to be particularly caution'd about his borrowing from others without quoting: This is what is commonly call'd *Plagiariſm*; but every Man that can read is not fit for a Plagiary. He ought to have exquiſite Judgment in the Choice of the Authors he makes bold with, and in the particular Sentiments or Paragraphs he intends to uſe; He ſhould alſo himſelf be abſolutely able to write as well as any of them, (if he would take the Pains;) Otherwiſe, the bad Connexion and Arrangement of the Parts, will manifeſtly ſhow the whole to be Patchwork, and grievouſly offend the judicious Reader. In ſhort, to be a good Plagiary requires a peculiar Genius, lofty, ſtrong, and commanding; and which, like that for Epic Poetry, riſes ſcarce once in a thouſand Years.

But the Misfortune is, that when one of the travelling C-x--mbs of Europe happens to arrive among us, it is ſome Time before he knows either himſelf or his Company half ſo well as he did at home. During his Voyage hither, he dreams he is going among a People, who, living in a remote Corner of the Earth, muſt of neceſſity be exrreamly weak and ignorant; and therefore propoſes to himſelf to ſhine exceſſively, where he ſhall be without a Rival, procuring by his extraordinary Acquirements univerſal Admiration. Suitable to this Prepoſeſſion is his Conduct for the firſt Year or two. He believes we can have had no Opportunity to learn good Manners, and therefore is continually inſtructing us? He thinks we cannot probably have read many good Books, and therefore cannot detect him when he ſteals whole Paragraphs, and claims Regard as the Author. Nay, he thinks we have ſcarcely ſeen the old Jeſt Books, and therefore ventures to tell of witty Repartees which he has made, and notable Adventures he has been concern'd in, tho' they were in Print before he was born. He aſſumes the Dictator in all Converſations, and decides every Diſpute with Authority, as being lately come from the Sources of Science and Politeneſs. A certain ſagacious Farmer of *my* Acquaintance, once ſhewed me ſome Pigs of Engliſh Breed which he had lately procur'd from the Captain of a London Ship; *Theſe New-comers*, ſaid he to me, *manifeſt in every Part of their Behaviour, that they think they have more Senſe and Merit than the reſt of my Pigs.* 'Tis poſſible other People could not diſcern ſuch remarkable Difference in the Deportment of Pigs; but had they been brought from ſome Place near *Weſtminſter-Hall*, who knows but it might have been obvious to every body? There are among us, however, ſome Perſons, who claim a particular Relation to that ſame Hall, yet by their impertinent and ſcurrilous manner of treating thoſe they deſire to contend with, one would think belong more properly to *another*, equally famous for Diſpute and Altercation, but ſituate, lying, and being, quite at the other end of the Town.

Marcus *is amazed that his* Inconteſtibles *ſhould be unintelligible to any body, but eſpecially that a Gentleman of ſuch profound Thought as the Remarker in the laſt* Mercury *ſhould declare he cannot underſtand them. One would imagine that any Thing might more juſtly be accus'd of Obſcurity, than Principles ſo clear and perſpicuous, big as they are with Truth, and even ready to burſt with Self-evidence. But there are certain Birds, of notable Gravity, whom to much Light rendereth blind.*

From the Political State of Great Britain, Lond. Octob. 1731.

THE Aſſembly of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in *New-England*, have agreed to allow Mr. *Belcher* their Governor a thouſand Pounds, as a Salary for the Year enſuing, and ſo leave it to the next Aſſembly to allow what Salary they pleaſe for the Year next after; and the Governor having received freſh Inſtructions from *England* has at laſt accepted of this Allowance, but ſtill inſiſts upon having it confirmed to him during the time of his Government purſuant to his firſt Inſtructions: However, by his accepting of a Salary for a Year, it appears that the Government here are reſolved to act the prudent Part they uſually do, and to follow the Inclinations of the People, who while they remain free are to be perſuaded, but not forced or threatned into any Meaſure whatever; and therefore it's hoped that the Affair of fixing a Salary for any long time may be laid aſide, by which the Peace and Quietneſs of that Province will be re-eſtabliſhed.

If we compare this Settlement made upon their Governor only for a Year, with the Settlements that have been made in ſome of our other Provinces upon their Governours for the time of their Government, we may obſerve the different Spirit which actuates the People of different Provinces, and that the ſame Spirit which makes People laviſh in private Life, will make them laviſh of the Publick Money: In *New-England* the People are reputed to be induſtrious and frugal in their Domeſtick Oeconomy, and ſo we may obſerve that the Gentlemen of their Aſſembly are as frugal and cautious of giving away the publick Money, as they are in their own private Concerns; whereas in ſome of the other Provinces, where the People are reputed to be laviſh and luxurious, we may obſerve ſome of their Aſſemblies loading the People with the Payment of Salaries which they are really not able to comply with; from hence we may look upon it as a Maxim in Politicks, that where a Government has a mind to draw great Sums of Money from the People, they muſt firſt introduce private Luxury and Prodigality among them; but

but ſuch Meaſures muſt at laſt end in a general Deſolation.

It is a juſt and a laudable Thing for the People to contribute largely and voluntarily to the publick Neceſſities, ſuch as the improving and ſupporting their Fortifications, the ſupplying of their Magazines with Arms, Ammunition and all the neceſſary Implements of War, and the augmenting and keeping in good Order their Navy; but as to what is given for ſupporting what is called the Honour and Dignity of the Government, it ought to be given with a ſparing hand, for of ſuch Expences the People can have no Account, and we ſeldom find the Governours ſatisfied with the generous and ample Donations. If a free Gift be given for this Year, it will be inſiſted on as a Duty for the next, and in a few Years a new Free Gift will be demanded, as if the former had by a Continuance of Payment changed its Nature, and become a Debt due by the People to their Governors.

Vienna, Jan. 9. The Emperor is no ſooner rid of the Apprehenſions of a War on one ſide, but they redouble upon him from ſome other Quarter. His Imperial Majeſty's Reſident at Conſtantinople is told, both by the Grand Seignior and the Prime Viſier, that the Porte is very deſirous of maintaining the Peace, but the Clamour of the Soldiers and People is ſo loud for a War with the Chriſtians, that Self-Preſervation directs a Compliance, and therefore the Storm muſt fall ſomewhere. Now we know there is a Miniſter that wiſhes well to the Houſe of Auſtria, and will influence the Turks, to the utmoſt of his Power, to point their Cannon againſt the ſaid Houſe. The French are fortifying, and are buying up ſome thouſands of Horſes, to remount their Cavalry.

Hague, Feb. 20. The Earl of Cheſterfield, Ambaſſador Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain, and Count Sinzendorff, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, went this Day to the Aſſembly of the States-General, and there ſigned, jointly with their High-Mightineſſes Deputies, the Acceſſion of this Republick to the Treaty of Vienna, of March 16. 1731. The Earl of Cheſterfield is upon the Point of ſetting out on his Return home, Mr. Finch being ſpeedily expected to relieve him.

London, Feb. 7. On Saturday died at his Houſe near Cavendiſh Square, Walter Chetwynd, Eſq; Governour of Barbadoes, and Member of Parliament for the City of Litchfield.

London, Feb. 15. By ſome Letters from the North, we hear, that about the Beginning of the laſt Week, Col. Chartres died at his Seat at Hornby Caſtle in Lancaſhire; and, 'tis ſaid, by his Will he has left 80000 l. to the ſecond Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Weames, his Grandſon, to whom he was Godfather.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, April 17. *Inward Entries.*

Catlin from Bermuda, Murry from Maryland, Brat from Jamaica. *Entred out*, Bedford and Fitch for Barbadoes, Alkin and Catlin for Coracoa, Littleton and Boſch for Boſton. *Cleared*, Seymour and Nealſon to Coracoa, Boſch to Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 20.

This Day arrived here Capt. Ball in ſeven Weeks from London. The King's Speech will be in our next.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Ship Tryal, Samuel Bicknel, from Madeira and Antigua.
Sloop Juliana, Edward Butler, from Antigua.
Ship Debby Gally, John Green, from Madeira.
Sloop Benjamin, John Hinton, from Tortuga.
Sloop Edward & Eliz. Henry Todd, from Tortuga.
Sloop George, George Dickinſon, from Barbadoes.

Entred outwards.

Ship Ann & Joanna, William Hillier, for Weſt-Indies.
Brig. Dove, W. Hill, for Antigua.

Cleared.

Brig. Sally, David Burch, to Antigua.
Sloop John & Eliz. J. A. Denormandie, to St. Kitts.
Sloop Fredericksburgh, W. Ford, to Boſton.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.

Church - - - - -	1.	Baptiſts - - - - - - - - - -	0.
Quakers - - - -	0.	Strangers Whites - - -	1.
Presbyterians - -	0.	Strangers Blacks - - -	0.

Prices of the following Goods, Wheat 2 s. 6 d. Flour 8 s.
Midling Bread 12 s. Mixt ditto 10 s. Brown ditto 9 s.
Rum 2 s. 6 d. Melaſſes 17 d.

To be ſold,

BY *William Hudſon, James Steel, George Fitzwater, and Samuel Bickley, Executors of Abraham Bickley deceas'd, the following Tracts of Land, being of his Eſtate in Weſt Jerſey*, viz.

1150 Acres lying on Poketunk Creek, that runs into Delaware.
820 Acres on Peſſyunk River, 12 miles from Elizabeth Town.
520 Acres on Rauckaway River, joining to James Bullens and W. Penn's Land.
312 Acres in Hunterdon County, bought of Thomas Wetherill.
2511 Acres lying on both ſides of Tokhokkonetkong a Branch of Delaware in Hunterdon County.
930 Acres on Monmouth River, alias Alloway's Creek, about 4 or 5 Miles from Salem.
50 Acres of Marſh belonging to the ſaid Tract, lying on the ſaid Creek, to which Land and Marſh the Creek is navigable.

6313 Note, *Some of the Executors propoſe to be at Salem Fair.*

To be Sold,

A *Griſt-Mill with two Pair of Stones (having now a frame Dam found by Experience to be good and Subſtantial, and in a better Condition than it hath been for above twelve Years,) Alſo a good Dwelling-Houſe, a Store, and a Coopers Shop, with about* 60 *Acres of Land, part whereof is clear'd, and an Orchard containing about* 60 *bearing Apple Trees, at Salisbury Town upon the Head of Duck-Creek, diſtant a quarter of a Mile from navigable Water, accounted* 37 *Miles from New-Caſtle. Any Perſon that has a mind to purchaſe, may apply to* Joſeph Rawle *at the ſaid Town of Salisbury, or to* William Rawle *in Philadelphia.*

JUST Imported, *and to be ſold by William Rawle, Good Rum, Melaſſes, Sugar, Caſes of Bottles, Cocoa Nuts, Coffee, and Old Iron, very reaſonably.*

CHOICE *good Bohea Tea, and London double refin'd Sugar, ſold very reaſonable by* James Mackey.

GOOD *Red Clover Seed, to be ſold at a reaſonable Rate, by* George Fitzwater.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of* John Clarke, *late of* Bucks *County, deceaſed, are hereby noticed ſpeedily to pay their reſpective Debts to* Rachel Clarke, Solomon Warder, *and* Joſeph Kirkbride, *jun. Executors. And all Perſons who have any juſt Demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the ſaid Executors, in order to have them adjuſted and ſatisfied.*

ALL *Perſons who have any juſt Demands againſt the Eſtate of* William Coleman, *late of this City, Carpenter, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to his Widow and Adminiſtrator, in order that ſhe may take proper Meaſures to ſatisfy them.* Philad. March 28. 1732.

WHereas *there has been lately a conſiderable Demand on* Samuel Carpenter, *Brewer, Thoſe Perſons that are indebted to him, are hereby deſired to pay their ſeveral Debts before the firſt Day of* Auguſt *next; otherwiſe there muſt be legal Courſes taken to recover the ſame, without any further Notice given them. Thoſe Perſons that have any Demands on him, are deſired to bring in their Accounts within that Time, Care ſhall be taken to ſatisfy them. There is to be ſold by the ſaid* Samuel, *Strong Beer for* 24 *s. the Barrel, or* 12 *d. the Gallon; Good Ale for* 16 *s. the Barrel, or* 8 *d. the Gallon; and Middling Beer for* 8 *s. the Barrel, or* 4 *d. the Gallon. Thoſe that ſend clean Bottles with good Corks, may have the beſt Beer for* 4 *s. the Dozen, and Middling Beer for* 2 *s. the Dozen.*

THE *Subſcribers towards a Library in this City, are hereby adverti's'd, That Monday the Firſt of* May *enſuing, is the Day appointed for the Choice of the proper Officers of the Company, for the following Year; and that the Meeting for that Purpoſe will be at the Houſe of* Nicholas Scull *in the Market Street, at Two in the Afternoon.*

Philad. April 20. 1732. Joſeph Breintnall.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.